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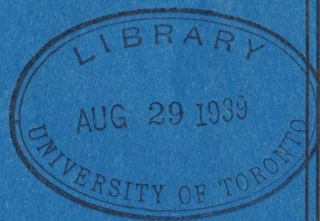
HON. NORMAN McL. ROGERS
MINISTER

W. M. DICKSON
DEPUTY MINISTER

REVIEW OF THE
DOMINION-PROVINCIAL YOUTH
TRAINING PROGRAMME

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31st, 1939

1938/39



OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
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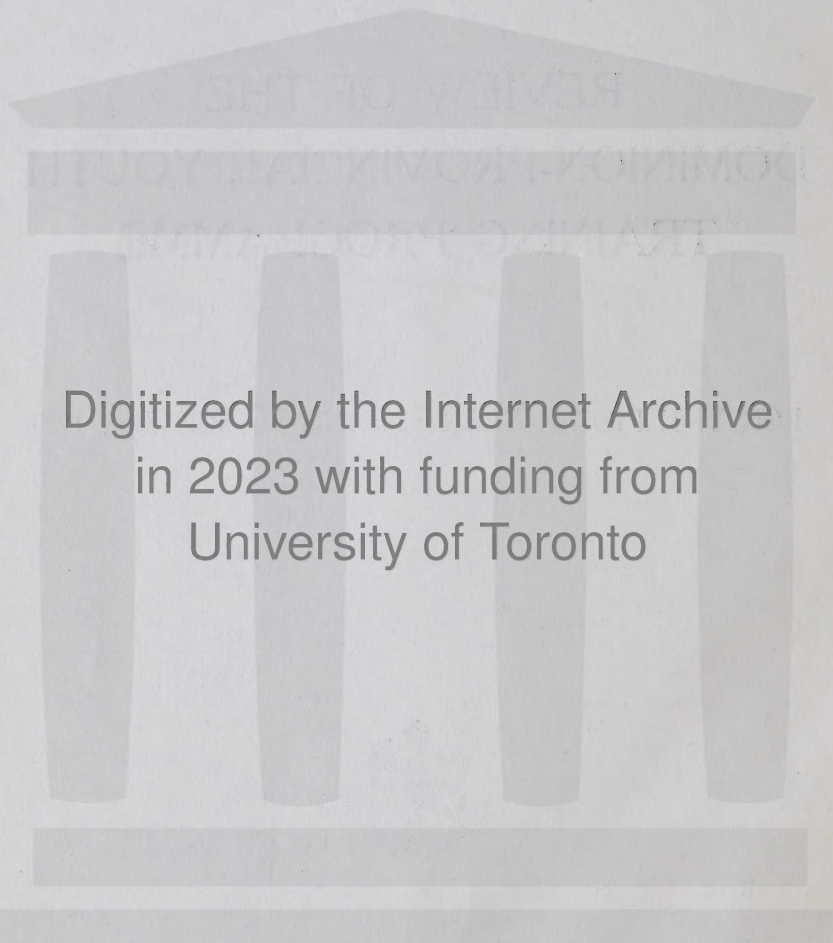
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REVIEW OF THE DOMINION-PROVINCIAL YOUTH TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1938-39

On March 31, 1939, the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Programme completed its second year of operation. For that year the Dominion allotments to the Provinces for youth training were as follows:—

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| Prince Edward Island.. . . . | \$ 20,000 |
| Nova Scotia.. . . . | 90,000 |
| New Brunswick.. . . . | 76,500 |
| Quebec.. . . . | 325,000 |
| Ontario.. . . . | 350,000 |
| Manitoba | 150,000 |
| Saskatchewan.. . . . | 120,000 |
| Alberta.. . . . | 120,000 |
| British Columbia.. . . . | 155,000 |

The programme was carried on by means of agreements with each Province. These were all completed between July 21 and August 6, 1938. The agreements provided for a Dominion contribution of 50 per cent of the expenditure incurred by the Province for projects submitted by the Province and approved by the Dominion, with each Province bearing its own administrative costs.

The Dominion could not insist on the adoption of a project in any Province, but did make suggestions for projects which seemed desirable. Consequently, the formal initiation of definite classes or projects was left to each Provincial Government.

Under these agreements plans were submitted and approved which involved Dominion commitments as follows:—

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| Prince Edward Island.. . . . | \$ 17,000 |
| Nova Scotia.. . . . | 80,000 |
| New Brunswick.. . . . | 76,500 |
| Quebec.. . . . | 325,000 |
| Ontario.. . . . | 127,500 |
| Manitoba.. . . . | 149,000 |
| Saskatchewan.. . . . | 115,000 |
| Alberta.. . . . | 120,000 |
| British Columbia.. . . . | 155,000 |

Those eligible to participate were young people, male or female, between the ages of 16 and 30, who were not gainfully employed and who were in necessitous circumstances. It was provided there should be no discrimination on account of race, religion or politics. Selection was made by Provincial committees and the names approved by a representative of the Dominion.

The selection of centres where courses were to be held was also left with the Provincial Government.

These agreements provided for the following features:—

1. Allowances to trainees to enable them to take courses away from their own home.

2. Travelling expenses for trainees, instructors and supervisory personnel.

3. The appointment of supervisors of projects, placement officers, vocational guidance officers, class instructors and teachers.
4. Compensation for accidents.
5. Medical aid in camps or boarding residences.
6. Provision of equipment, machinery, materials, supplies.
7. Printing, advertising and publicity.
8. Provision of organized recreation, physical education, instruction in health, citizenship, etc.
9. Rentals of buildings for class accommodation.
10. Training wages in projects like Forestry and Mining.

GENERAL NATURE OF THE PROGRAMME

It was primarily a training programme, not a works project, with the object of fitting young people for employment, though not necessarily wage-earning employment. It sought to accomplish this by:—

1. Giving the necessary theoretical and technical instruction.
2. By providing practical work experience.
3. By increasing physical fitness.
4. By maintaining morale and developing work habits and discipline.

The existing facilities such as technical schools were used wherever adequate accommodation could be given but in many cases where the technical schools were full or were only available for a few hours a week in the evening, special centres had to be established where training could be given throughout the day. In these centres an effort was made to reproduce a shop rather than a school atmosphere, and to establish shop conditions and discipline.

The programme was divided into 4 main types of projects as follows:—

1. Work training projects allied to Forestry and Mining.

In addition to developing the physical fitness of the trainees and giving them valuable practical and technical training, the project was of value in helping to develop and conserve natural resources. It also afforded wage-earning employment for those participating for periods of from three to six months.

2. Occupational training classes for men and women in the urban areas, designed to make them proficient in specific occupations in industry and commerce.

3. Agricultural training consisting of a wide range of courses for young men and young women from the farms, lasting from one week to six months.

4. Physical recreation projects to improve physical fitness and maintain morale, chiefly among young people in urban districts.

During the fiscal year 1937-38 the number of young people enrolled in classes was 55,457. During the past year the number enrolled was 62,455. This does not mean that a total of 117,912 individuals had benefited by the programme because a considerable number who participated in the past year had been enrolled in a course in 1937-38, particularly in rural sections of the programme. The exact number of the first year registrations duplicated in the second year of the programme is not known accurately, but 1,472 such cases have been reported by various Provinces. Moreover, a large number had enrolled in more than one project. This particularly applies in the case of physical recreation.

PLACEMENT

The programme has had to look to private employers in the primary or secondary industries and commercial establishments for jobs for young people on the completion of their training, and every effort was made to secure co-operation of employers throughout the country in this important phase of the programme. In the great majority of cases splendid co-operation was obtained by the Provincial authorities from employers.

The placement feature was much more stressed and better organized than in the experimental year of operation. Over 25 special officers were employed whose sole duty it was to locate employment vacancies for trainees and to carry on a follow-up service of those placed.

These officers were appointed in every Province except Prince Edward Island and British Columbia.

As will be seen from the statistical table at the end of this booklet the number of young people placed in employment showed a large increase over last year's figures. In addition to the trainees who were placed through the efforts of the special officers or the class instructors either immediately on the completion of their training or at some subsequent time, a considerable number found employment through their own efforts. Naturally, the total of such is not known. A follow-up service and surveys carried on in Prince Edward Island and Quebec, however, showed that from the 1937-38 trainees, 88 men in Prince Edward Island found work and over 300 men and 50 women in Quebec.

A questionnaire sent in March of this year to trainees of the Forestry and Mining projects held in British Columbia during the previous summer showed that in addition to the 104 reported as placed in employment on the termination of these two projects, 130 from forestry had found work through their own efforts, and 40 from mining.

One of the objects of the whole programme in addition to giving the requisite training, is to provide the necessary stimulus to young people to seek employment by their own efforts. It would be most unfortunate if this personal initiative were destroyed and if trainees came to rely solely on assistance elsewhere to find jobs.

In addition to those who found regular wage-earning employment, a large number, particularly among young women, have become gainfully employed on their own behalf in such activities as dressmaking, sale of home-baked foods, catering for tourists, sale of handicraft work. Employment of this type has been fairly common in some areas among the rural women, and particularly in the Province of New Brunswick, quite a few cases have been reported where women through the sale of home woven products have earned considerable sums of money during the year.

None of these are included in the statistics showing the number placed in employment.

Wherever young people have been placed in industrial establishments as apprentices or learners an undertaking has been given by the employer which provides the following safeguards:—

1. That the engagement of a learner or apprentice will not displace any of the existing staff.
2. That the young person will be trained in the particular occupation for which he or she has been engaged.
3. That they will be retained in employment as long as work is available and their services are satisfactory.

The wage payments made to such apprentices or learners are covered by the existing Provincial legislation. Only a limited number of such young people have been allowed to each employer.

Of the trainees who have satisfactorily finished the Mining course or the Home Service Training Schools, practically one hundred per cent have been placed at work.

The percentage of the trainees placed in employment to the total number proceeding from the programme has varied considerably between the different Provinces, for the following reasons:—

1. In some of the agricultural Provinces the great majority under the programme have been young people from farms for whom it was not the intention to seek wage-earning employment but rather to give them the necessary knowledge which would enable them to obtain a greater economic return from their home farm, or to provide those skills which would increase the standard of comfort in rural home life.

2. In Alberta and British Columbia a large number of the young people were enrolled in Physical Recreation projects with no definite placement designed.

3. In some Provinces the number admitted to training was very closely restricted and limited to those for whom it was considered that immediate employment could be found.

It would be most unwise to take into training courses such large numbers of young people as would be out of all proportion to possible employment opportunities in the various occupations concerned. The natural result of such a proceeding might be to produce a greater degree of discouragement. At the same time, it must be borne in mind that as employment in industry expands in the skilled and semi-skilled occupations, these new entrants to industry must be drawn from the ranks of the unemployed. It was, therefore, considered advisable to provide training for such a number of young people as would be in excess of the present demands of industry on the ground that, given the necessary training, they would be able to fill positions in industry when the opportunity offered. Without the benefit of such training they would still continue to be unemployed or have to remain in the ranks of unskilled labour.

TRAINING PROJECTS

Forestry

During the past year Forestry Training projects were carried on in British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba, Quebec and New Brunswick for approximately 2,000 young men, some of whom were employed as assistant forest rangers. The amount of training allowance received by these men, after paying the cost of board, was from \$15 to \$25 per month. Each trainee was medically examined before entrance to the project and medical services were provided at the various camps. In addition to the regular work, class instruction was given in subjects pertaining to forestry, first aid, health, citizenship, camp cookery, etc. Some time was spent on the collection of seed cones and sawfly cocoons. Wardens' camps, tourist cabins, bridges, dams, culverts, fences, etc., were constructed. The following statistics show some of the variety of work done in forestry conservation.

WORK ACCOMPLISHED IN FORESTRY PROJECTS—YOUTH TRAINING PROGRAMME 1938-1939

| | |
|--|---------|
| Days work Forest Rangers Assistants.. | 13,443 |
| Telephone lines built (pole or tree) (miles).. | 201 |
| Look-out towers built.. | 6 |
| New trails (miles).. | 143 |
| Old trails reconditioned (miles).. | 139 |
| New roads (miles).. | 23 |
| Roads reconditioned (miles).. | 335 |
| Fireguards (miles).. | 29 |
| Thinning and clearing (acres) | 1,410 |
| Fire fighting (man days).. | 4,423 |
| Fire wood cut (for sale) cords.. | 1,019 |
| Collected seed cones, Larch Sawfly, Spruce Sawfly Cocoons. | |
| Seedlings planted | 620,000 |

Lecturing and instruction on first aid, surveying, use and care of equipment, fire prevention and control, identification of trees, forest parasites, health, cultural subjects, camp cookery.

Number of Trainees—

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| Prince Edward Island.. | 28 |
| New Brunswick.. | 309 |
| Quebec.. | 357 |
| Manitoba.. | 499 |
| Alberta.. | 114 |
| British Columbia.. | 689 |
| | 1,996 |

In addition to the above very valuable projects for the cultivation of private woodlots were given at the Dominion Forest Station in Fredericton to young men from Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. The course lasted for 8 weeks and was divided between practical field work and theoretical instruction and class work.

Mining

Projects of this nature were carried on in British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. These were a repetition of the projects in the previous year. In Nova Scotia and Quebec the training consisted of actual operation of a gold mine owned by the Province, carried on under the supervision of mining engineers and a nucleus of skilled miners.

In New Brunswick, the project was one of training for geological surveying and prospecting.

The instruction given in Ontario at the Haileybury School of Mines was technical to train young men for clerical and semi technical work with mining companies.

In British Columbia, placer mining, lode mining and prospecting were carried on.

INDUSTRIAL LEARNERSHIP AND APPRENTICESHIP

NOVA SCOTIA

In several cities of Nova Scotia a survey of unemployed young men was carried on by trained personnel who gave the applicants vocational guidance. At the same time, a survey of all local establishments was conducted to locate possible training opportunities. A wide range of such was found and the co-operation of local employers secured in putting apprentices into these occupations. These young men were not actually required for productive purposes, but the employer agreed to provide thorough training for a period of 12 months if the occupation called for such length of training. No wage was paid these apprentices, but they were provided with pocket money by the employer, which was supplemented by the project, in cases where apprentices had to maintain themselves. Tools were supplied where necessary.

A special training centre was established under qualified instructors and each apprentice spent at least 2 half days per week in the centre receiving instruction in subjects related to his industrial occupation. Each of these projects was under the supervision of a local committee composed of representatives of organized labour and employers, usually presided over by the Mayor. The cost of these projects was shared also by the municipality.

ONTARIO

By means of special placement officers working in co-operation with the Employment Service, vacancies were found in industry for apprentices or learners who were selected from among young people registered at offices of the Employment Service. The employer was given free choice in selecting his own learners from eligible applicants. Class instruction was provided for the apprentices either prior to their employment or during its course.

While in attendance at the class no wage was paid the apprentice by the employer, but a weekly allowance was furnished by the project to provide board and pocket money. In the case of semi-skilled trades which do not require as long a period of training and call for the acquisition of dexterity rather than technical skill, learners were placed in industry and trained by the employer. To reimburse the employer for the cost of such training the project refunds an amount not in excess of 35 per cent of the wages paid the learner by the employer for a period not in excess of 13 weeks. The usual safeguards referred to in a previous section were required from all employers.

MANITOBA

An advisory committee was formed from representatives of employers and organized labour to assist the Provincial Minimum Wage Board in carrying out the learnership project.

Special placement officers located vacancies and carried on a follow-up service of those placed.

Technical instruction in subjects related to various occupations was provided by the project at a special training centre.

ALBERTA

To assist in the formulation of urban occupational training a Provincial advisory committee was established, and also local advisory committees in those cities and towns where special training centres were established, 6 for men and 3 for women. These committees represented employers, organized labour, educational authorities and other interested bodies. Special all day training centres were opened for young men and young women and competent instructors secured. It was not the intention that these centres would train for specific occupations, but rather that they would try out the young people and ascertain their likings and aptitudes. With this end in view, facilities were provided for general woodworking and carpentry, metal working, art work, drawing, drafting, book-keeping, dressmaking, typewriting, etc.

Weekly progress reports were made out for each trainee and the average length of time they were kept in such centres was approximately 2 months. Special officers contacted employers to locate possible vacancies for the young people in these centres. When such opportunities were found, the employer selected from two or three suitable applicants, one learner, who was sent to his establishment, first of all, for a few days observation of the occupation in

mind. At the end of the observation period, reports were made to the centre by the employer and the trainee. If everything was satisfactory, the employer agreed to take the young person on without any pay for a period and train him or her in the occupation selected. Where necessary, the project paid a living allowance and also in many cases paid the employer \$2 a week for his trouble in giving the instruction.

This phase of training lasted for varying lengths of time up to several months, at the end of which period, the trainee was usually absorbed into regular employment and placed on the payroll. By this method several hundred young people were placed in a very wide range of occupations and in practically every case the results have been entirely satisfactory, both to the employer and the young person. Wage payments by employers to young people taken on the payroll after training were governed by the Provincial authorities.

URBAN OCCUPATIONAL CLASSES

Among the successful urban occupational training projects were the *Home Service Training Schools*. At the end of March, 1939, 18 of these schools were operating in all Provinces except Prince Edward Island and Quebec. During the year, 5 other schools had been in operation, 3 of them in Quebec, but these were all closed by the summer of 1938. Over 1,700 young women were enrolled in this project during the year and of them over 900 had been placed in employment by March 31, and approximately 300 others were still in training. About one-half of the schools were fully residential, while all the others, except one, had a practice house where the students lived in turn for a certain length of time. The instruction in several of the schools was supplemented by the use of a home economics' laboratory.

The courses of training lasted from three to six months and in most of the schools provision was made for a follow-up service of the graduates during the first few months they were in private employment. Special placement officers assisted in finding suitable employment for those who had completed their training. A steady demand for the services of young women who had graduated from these schools was an encouraging feature of the programme. The success of this project has been due in no small measure to the excellent assistance rendered by honorary advisory committees of women connected with each school. There are from two to four qualified instructors at each school in accordance with the number of girls under training.

The reports from the schools indicate that the project is achieving success in raising the prestige of home service work and in improving working conditions.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Urban Occupational Classes for men have been established in a dozen localities for training in motor mechanics, radio, carpentry, electricity. Accommodation has been obtained in some cases in vocational schools but many of the classes are operated in special centres run by the project. The hours of instruction are from 8.30 to 5.00 each day, and instructors with practical trade experience have been secured.

Local advisory committees representing employers, labour, educational authorities, are assisting in the project and it is the expectation that further supplementary training in industrial and commercial establishments will be given on the completion of the classes. Special placement officers have been appointed to assist in finding employment for trainees.

QUEBEC

Under the 1937-38 Youth Training Agreement, the Province of Quebec carried on classes in about 10 of the cities and towns of the Province in welding and other industrial occupations. These classes ceased operation in the spring of 1938 and for the balance of the fiscal year the only other classes carried on were in broom making and ski instructing.

Of the trainees under last year's agreement, 236 found employment after the conclusion of the classes.

ONTARIO

A class in machine-shop practice lasting three months has been carried on throughout the year with three different groups of young people participating. A class in welding lasting approximately two months has been in operation in the technical school annex in Toronto with several groups of young men in attendance. Similar classes have been also given in carpentry and brick laying. Trainees who complete the course are subsequently placed as apprentices in industrial establishments through special placement officers. About 35 hours instruction was given each week.

In addition to the above, classes were held for art textile designers, male nurses, waitresses, parks and gradening work, wireless telegraphy operators, tobacco curers.

MANITOBA

A special day-training centre was opened in Winnipeg early in the fall by the rental of a disused factory. Competent instructors with trade experience were secured and classes were carried on in auto mechanics, radio, electricity machine shop, carpentry and wood-working, sheet metal, mechanical drafting, Diesel engineering, welding, ground aviation, commercial art, printing, retail salesmanship, dressmaking.

The hours of instruction were from 8 to 5 p.m. Special Placement Officers located vacancies for suitable trainees. Advisory committees from the trades concerned were established for each class. The assistance of employers has been obtained in drawing up a curriculum to meet the requirements of industry.

Young people applying for training are carefully interviewed in order that they may be placed in a course adapted to their aptitudes.

In addition to the above, class instruction for young men has been given in St. Boniface in motor mechanics, and in St. Boniface and Brandon in cooking and dressmaking for young women.

Through the co-operation of the vocational schools, refresher courses in commercial and business subjects are given in evening classes at these schools.

SASKATCHEWAN

Training centres have been opened in about 12 of the towns and cities of the Province for men and women. These classes operated for 5 or 6 months and instruction was given in the following subjects:—

Cooking, commercial refresher, dressmaking, and sewing, waitresses, home nursing, first aid.

Motor mechanics, radio, house wiring, carpentry and woodworking, welding, aircraft mechanics, machine shop, Diesel engines, interior decorating, commercial art.

Use was made of available accommodation in the Technical Schools, but in most of the towns, special training centres were opened. Provision was made for 30 or 40 hours instruction each week.

Special Placement Officers assisted in finding vacancies for suitable trainees, but owing to the conditions prevailing in the Province only 207 young people have found employment up to March 31.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Instruction was given throughout the entire 12 months in the greater Vancouver area, Victoria, Nanaimo and Fernie. Provision was made for 6 hours instruction each day and the co-operation of the various trade associations was obtained, not only in securing suitable instructors with practical trade experience, but also in drawing up the course of training. Advisory groups from industry have rendered valuable assistance. No special placement officers have been appointed but the work of placement is carried on by the instructors and the project supervisors in co-operation with industry. Some of the classes are held at Technical Schools, but special centres have been established for others and every effort has been made to reproduce a shop atmosphere and instil industrial work habits and discipline. The subjects of instruction are:—

Commercial refresher, retail salesmanship, dressmaking, power sewing-machine operating, waitresses, first aid, motor mechanics, radio servicing, electricity, and house wiring, carpentry and woodworking, Diesel engines, painting and plastering.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND RECREATION

Extensive projects of this kind have been carried on in British Columbia where about 120 centres were operated with an enrolment of over 10,000 unemployed young people. The Province of Alberta also inaugurated a project of this kind in the fall of 1938 and has operated about 80 centres with an enrolment of over 5,000 unemployed young people. The classes were held two evenings each week for 2 to 2½ hours each evening. Each municipality is expected to furnish free, a heated hall or gymnasium suitable for the project.

The programme comprises—

Fundamental gymnastics, tumbling and vaulting, indoor sports, rhythmic exercises, folk dancing, instruction in health and first aid.

In Manitoba rural community centres were operated in 15 localities under the joint direction of the Provincial Departments of Agriculture and Education. Over 800 young men and young women were enrolled in these centres during the past season. The classes met twice a week and there were two leaders for each centre. Local people are assisted in parts of the programme in a voluntary capacity. Instruction was given in:—

Gymnastics, group games, folk dancing, dramatics, health, first aid and citizenship.

In both Alberta and Manitoba preliminary training courses for leaders and instructors were held during the summer of 1938.

RURAL COURSES

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

For the young women there were several 6 week courses in homecrafts which provided instruction for about 6 hours a day to 50 young women in each course. The subjects covered were: nutrition, care of the home, laundry, cooking, sewing, home nursing, dramatics and physical training; there was also a course for training young women to cater for tourists.

For young men there were several courses in farm carpentry, farm and motor mechanics, general agriculture, lasting 4 to 6 weeks each. Two courses were given to fishermen's sons at St. Dunstan's University providing instruction in the boning, curing, packing and the marketing of fish as well as in simple bookkeeping and co-operative enterprises. As practically all these

courses were held in Charlottetown, it was possible to arrange an evening programme in which both the men and women took part. This was of a more general nature and included recreation, health, citizenship, etc. A selected group of young people from the rural areas were also sent to St. Francis Xavier University to take the course in rural community leadership.

NOVA SCOTIA

Women's Courses.—Two classes in rural homecraft and handicraft, each lasting 4 weeks, were held at Truro Agricultural College, and several others lasting 2 weeks were held in various centres throughout the Province. The Women's Institute division helped in organizing and carrying on this project. Instruction was given in meal planning, cookery, with some attention to nutrition and food values. Emphasis was laid on general household management, including cleaning and mending, laundry work, care of kitchen equipment. Various forms of handicraft were also carried on such as glove making, knitting, sewing and a certain amount of weaving. Other features of the programme were talks on gardening, poultry raising, bee-keeping, water supply, refinishing furniture, table service, hospitality. A public closing with an afternoon tea and an exhibition of work featured each of these classes.

Men's Courses.—These were organized by the staff of the Agricultural College at Truro with the assistance of the district agricultural representatives. Instructors were obtained from the provincial and federal Departments of Agriculture. The classes lasted from 1 to 3 weeks. About a dozen were held at Truro College and about 20 at other points in the Province including some in the coastal or fishery districts where an effort was made to encourage the fishermen to cultivate gardens, raise their own poultry, eggs, etc. Instruction in these classes usually lasted for 6 hours a day and consisted of lectures, practical demonstrations and discussions. Special courses were devoted to the following subjects: pruning and grafting, potato raising, crops and soils, bee-keeping, horticulture, egg and poultry grading, poultry raising, caponising, fur farming, farm mechanics and a special course for herdsmen.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Men.—3 courses of 6 weeks each were given at the Provincial School of Agriculture in Fredericton where facilities of the Dominion Experimental Farm, together with the services of instructors, were placed at the disposal of the courses. Boys were boarded in the school and each course lasted 6 weeks with instruction in the following subjects: animal husbandry, veterinary science, dairying, poultry, field husbandry, bee-keeping, horticulture, farm management and accounting.

A 6 month course was given to a group of young men at the Carleton County Vocational School at Woodstock where special emphasis was placed on farm mechanics, care of implements, blacksmithing, harness repair, farm carpentry, etc. Several other rural courses were given throughout the country, among them farm and motor mechanics and farm carpentry.

Women.—3 classes for women were held at the Sussex School, each lasting for 6 weeks with instruction in rural homecraft and home economics and handicraft.

The main emphasis of the provincial programme for rural women was placed on courses of instruction in handicraft, clothing and foods, special attention being given to weaving. About 40 of these classes were held each lasting 4 to 6 weeks. Many of the young women boarded in the villages where the classes were held. In connection with the weaving, instruction was given in art and design work and some refresher classes were also held. The

results have been most satisfactory. Although the primary object was to enable women to improve the comforts of the rural homes by a better knowledge of cookery, dressmaking and weaving articles for their own use, some of them have become so proficient that they are able to find ready sale for hand woven products. A large number of the young women are now able to weave their own garments.

QUEBEC

Rural Co-operatives.—5 courses in rural co-operatives and credit unions, each attended by 50 or 60 young men, and lasting approximately 2 months, were held at various points. Instruction was given in the co-operative organization, principles of co-operation and social economy, the organization of credit unions, co-operative accounting and certain general instruction in agricultural science and marketing. A course for fishermen's sons for 2 months was given at Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere. At these courses the young men all boarded in residences.

Men's Parish Courses.—Over 300 of these were given, each providing about 60 hours of instruction in subjects that were varied to suit the needs of each area. General agricultural subjects formed the bulk of the time table but individual parishes devoted some time to such subjects as bee-keeping, horticulture, animal husbandry and hygiene, dairying, potato growing, veterinary science, etc.

Women's Courses.—Over 120 courses were held in various localities for young women, each lasting 2 to 4 weeks, with instruction in dressmaking, spinning and weaving, hooking rugs, knitting, cookery and rural homecraft.

In both the men's and women's Parish Courses, the young people returned to their homes each night.

ONTARIO

The only rural courses given in Ontario under the programme during the past year were the courses in parks and gardening work, for 5 months, at the Agricultural College at Guelph and in tobacco curing in the southwestern part of the Province.

MANITOBA

University Agricultural Courses.—25 men and 25 women from different points of the Province were given 5 to 6 month special courses at the University of Manitoba where they took part in the ordinary student activities. Subjects covered included farm management, bacteriology, entomology, livestock products, poultry, cereal crops, marketing, English. For the women the courses included home management, foods and nutrition, clothing, horticulture, poultry, English, organization of community clubs and other general subjects.

Rural Men's Courses.—These were held in about a dozen places throughout the Province. Each class lasted about 2 months and had an average attendance of 30. Each class was in charge of the District Agricultural Representative with one assistant and with specialist instructors in farm machinery, farm management, poultry, manual training, entomology, agronomy, horticulture, etc. Practical work and demonstrations were interspersed with the lecture periods and some attention was given to judging live stock, grain and poultry.

For the women, about 20 rural schools were held, each lasting 10 weeks and in charge of 2 regular instructresses and itinerant specialist teachers. Each locality was responsible for providing suitable accommodation for the school, registering the students, arranging for board and billets and for the provision of local leaders for the cultural part of the programme which included citizenship, dramatics, folk dancing, health and recreation.

All the regular instructresses were home economics graduates, familiar with conditions in rural Manitoba and they, as well as the instructors for the main courses, attended a preliminary teachers' training course for several weeks in September. Various types of buildings were put at the disposal of the classes, such as private houses, town halls, lodge halls, public schools, stores, church halls, etc., and one of the first projects for the students was to decorate them and make them as attractive and homelike as possible. The course given included management and care of the home, foods and nutrition, table service, making and repairing clothing, laundry work and cleaning, child care, handicrafts, dairying, poultry, horticulture, social customs and courtesies, health, hygiene, first aid, citizenship, folk dancing, dramatics and public speaking, music, physical recreation.

Each school held an at-home and closing exercises at which the attendance of local people was anywhere from 200 to 600.

The co-operation given by the village communities where these schools were held was excellent and benefitted not only the trainees but the village by developing a community spirit and esprit de corps.

SASKATCHEWAN

Men.—2 special courses in agriculture were given at the University of Saskatchewan for about 250 young farmers from various sections of the Province. The longer course lasted for about 5 months and the short course for 6 weeks.

Local Courses.—Under the direction of the Extension Department of the University of Saskatchewan, about 120 local courses were held, each lasting for 2 weeks. These courses were sponsored by the local communities which co-operated in the organization of the course, provision of classroom facilities and equipment, and building accommodation for the students. In addition to the lectures, a considerable amount of time was spent in practical demonstrations and hand work. Instruction was given in general agricultural subjects, with special attention to agricultural engineering, field and animal husbandry, insect pests, soils, and moisture conservation.

Women's Courses.—Under the direction of the Department of Women's Work, University of Saskatchewan, about 60 courses for rural young women were held in various parts of the Province. They were divided into three main types:—

- (1) short courses lasting 2 weeks with instruction in such subjects as utilization of farm products, meal preparation, general housekeeping, sewing, knitting, poultry, gardening;
- (2) residential courses of 6 to 8 weeks where, in addition to the subjects outlined above, instruction was given also in laundry, weaving, glove making, dressmaking, bee-keeping;
- (3) specialized residential courses lasting 4 to 6 months and designed to fit young women for the type of employment that might offer in village communities such as dressmaking, home service work, hotel assistance.

In the women's courses, as in the men's, local arrangements were in charge of a committee, and very fine co-operation was given.

Evening programmes were held in addition to daytime instruction and a certain amount of time was devoted to music, dramatics, citizenship, health, hygiene, physical recreation and other leisure time activities.

ALBERTA

The rural courses here were open to both men and women and were under the direction of the Extension Department of the University of Alberta in co-operation with the Provincial Department of Agriculture. Over 3 dozen separate schools were held, each lasting 2 to 3 weeks with an enrolment of from 50 to 250 at each school. A special staff of instructors were engaged and in addition to the regular staff at each school, there were itinerant instructors in special subjects.

The men and women met separately during the day for their class instruction or practical work, and in the evening a joint programme of a more general nature was given. For the women, instruction was given in home management and decoration, foods and food preparation, nutrition, glove making, knitting, weaving, care and choice of textiles, home nursing, dairying, bee-keeping, poultry, etc.

For the men there was instruction in farm management and accounting, care and use of farm implements and equipment, live stock, tinsmithing, wood-working, choice of crops, soils and soil conservation, etc.

A certain amount of time each day was spent in physical training and the evening programme consisted of citizenship, general cultural subjects, debates, dramatics, folk dancing, etc. Each school was sponsored by some local group and a community was expected to supply accommodation for classrooms and general assembly, work shops, community dining room, and dormitory accommodation; also two people, one to act as Dean of Residence for the men, the other as house Mother for the girls. The amount of local co-operation given exceeded all expectations in the majority of the schools. The students too were expected to make some contribution where possible, bringing their own bedding, cutlery and some contribution, either in cash or kind, to the cost of the board. Self help and initiative were evidenced in a remarkable degree and together with the local co-operation, resulted in a most economical operation of all the schools. The total cost to the Government for a student to attend the 2 weeks school was only \$11, including all the overhead expenditures such as travelling expenses and salaries of the instructors, equipment, supplies, etc.

Farm Apprenticeship.—One of the most useful projects from the point of view of placement was the farm apprenticeship programme. Boys residing in urban areas who wished to take up farming were apprenticed to selected farmers who were required to furnish the necessary instruction, free board and lodging and also agreed that the engagement of an apprentice would not displace their ordinary hired staff on the farm. The project made a monthly payment to the boy, increasing slightly as he became more experienced, and made a small payment to the farmer for the first few months of apprenticeship. This latter amount gradually decreased as the services of the apprentice became more useful to the farmer. It was found that many of the employers turned over the money that had been paid them by the project to the apprentices at the completion of the course. Particularly was this the case in milk farming where several milk were given the apprentice when he commenced farming on his own. The farming part of this apprenticeship plan has probably been the most useful from the point of view of subsequent employment. Some class instruction was also afforded for creamery work, egg grading, poultry grading.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Under the direction of the Extension Department of the University of British Columbia and in co-operation with the Provincial Department of Agriculture, over a dozen classes were held for rural young people, men and women, in different parts of the Province, each class lasting 2 to 3 weeks. These classes were closely modelled on the Alberta farm schools and have been exceptionally well received in the communities where they were held and have been declared by the young people attending to have been of very real value.

THE OBJECT OF THE RURAL COURSES

These courses were not intended to train young people from the farms for wage-earning employment. They were devised rather to give them the necessary knowledge and practical experience which would help make the home farm not only more profitable, but also more comfortable. Those who attended were given a broader vision of the possibilities of rural life and a different point of view towards agriculture as a life work. It was hoped to develop not only better producers in Canada's basic industry, but happier producers and thus check the drift of so many young people from the farms to the urban areas in their search for wage-earning employment.

Judging by letters and resolutions of those who have attended the classes, by the reports of instructors and locally interested individuals, these objectives appear to have been reached to a very satisfactory degree.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION ABOUT TRAINEES

Complete reports have not been received giving the school grade of trainees in all projects, but the following shows the average school grade for men and women in the projects that have been reported on by the Provinces:—

| | | Average Grade |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Men— | | |
| New Brunswick.. . . . | All Projects.. . . . | 8.3 |
| Saskatchewan.. . . . | Urban Occupational.. . . . | 9 |
| Alberta.. . . . | Rural.. . . . | 8.8 |
| Manitoba.. . . . | Forestry.. . . . | 9 |
| Manitoba.. . . . | Rural.. . . . | 8.6 |
| Manitoba.. . . . | Urban.. . . . | 9.8 |
| British Columbia.. . . . | Forestry and Mining.. . . . | 9.7 |
| British Columbia.. . . . | Urban.. . . . | 9.4 |
| Women— | | |
| New Brunswick.. . . . | All Projects.. . . . | 8 |
| Saskatchewan.. . . . | Urban.. . . . | 9.3 |
| Alberta.. . . . | Rural.. . . . | 9.1 |
| Manitoba.. . . . | Rural.. . . . | 9.3 |
| Manitoba.. . . . | Urban.. . . . | 9.3 |
| British Columbia.. . . . | Urban.. . . . | 10.4 |

By way of comparison it is interesting to note that the report of the C.C.C. in the United States for the year ending June, 1938, gives the average grade of their trainees as 8.4.

AVERAGE AGE OF TRAINEES IN DIFFERENT PROJECTS

(EXCLUDING PHYSICAL RECREATION)

| | WOMEN | | | MEN | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|--------------|-------|-------|----------|-------|--------------|
| | Urban | Rural | All projects | Urban | Rural | Forestry | Mines | All projects |
| Prince Edward Island..... | | | 19.8 | | | | | 21.9 |
| Nova Scotia..... | | | 19.2 | | | | | 21.4 |
| New Brunswick..... | | | 19.5 | 20.5 | | 20.3 | | 20.4 |
| Quebec..... | | 20.8 | 20.8 | | 20.2 | 21.9 | 21.9 | 20.6 |
| Ontario..... | 18.6 | | 18.6 | | | | | 20.1 |
| Manitoba..... | 19.1 | 19.4 | 19.3 | 19.5 | 20.1 | 19.4 | | 19.6 |
| Saskatchewan..... | | 20.3 | 20.6 | | 21.6 | | | 21.4 |
| Alberta..... | 19.4 | 20.1 | 19.9 | 21.0 | 20.6 | 20.0 | | 20.7 |
| British Columbia..... | 19.5 | 20.2 | 19.7 | 20.0 | 21.6 | 19.2 | 20.5 | 19.9 |
| Totals..... | 19.2 | 20.2 | 19.9 | 20.1 | 20.9 | 20.2 | 20.2 | 20.7 |

Average Age of Urban Trainees (men and women) in Saskatchewan, 21.1.
Average Age of C.C.C. Trainees U.S.A. 1938, 18.5 years.

Miscellaneous information about trainees.—The following table shows the number of young people who discontinued training prior to the completion of their course and includes those who were discharged or left voluntarily, as well as those who were obliged to leave for medical reasons.

| | Men | Women | Total |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Prince Edward Island..... | 20 | 4 | 24 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 83 | 23 | 106 |
| New Brunswick..... | 265 | 108 | 373 |
| Quebec..... | 822 | 195 | 1,017 |
| Ontario..... | 61 | 185 | 246 |
| Manitoba..... | 340 | 166 | 506 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 302 | 334 | 636 |
| Alberta..... | 241 | 104 | 345 |
| British Columbia..... | 429 | 476 | 905 |
| | 2,563 | 1,595 | 4,158 |

NUMBER OF CLASSES HELD DURING 1938-39

| Classes | P.E.I. | N.S. | N.B. | Que. | Ont. | Man. | Sask. | Alta. | B.C. | Totals |
|-----------------------------|--------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|------|--------|
| Forestry..... | 1 | | 2 | 3 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| Mining and Prospecting..... | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | 6 |
| Urban men..... | 4 | 4 | 25 | 1 | 14 | 18 | 54 | 13 | 17 | 150 |
| Urban women..... | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 19 | 33 | 9 | 13 | 87 |
| Rural men..... | 9 | 27 | 7 | 375 | 1 | 13 | 126 | 6 | | 564 |
| Rural men and women..... | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 38 | 13 | 53 |
| Rural women..... | 3 | 6 | 41 | 122 | | 20 | 61 | | | 253 |
| Physical Recreation..... | | | | | | 15 | | 82 | 120 | 217 |
| Totals..... | 18 | 40 | 80 | 503 | 24 | 86 | 274 | 149 | 165 | 1,339 |

DOMINION-PROVINCIAL YOUTH TRAINING
STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1939

| | Prince Edward Island | Nova Scotia | New Brunswick | Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskat- chewan | Alberta | British Columbia | Dominion Total |
|--|----------------------------|----------------|------------------|---------|---------|----------|-------------------|---------|---------------------|-------------------|
| A. Given training 1938-39 to Mar. 31, 1939 (excluding those continuing from 1937-38)— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male..... | 436 | 1,063 | 1,518 | 14,070 | 1,035 | 2,190 | 6,669 | 5,185 | 5,948 | 38,141 |
| Female..... | 155 | 213 | 1,104 | 2,422 | 820 | 3,013 | 3,149 | 5,397 | 8,043 | 24,314 |
| Total..... | 599 | 1,276 | 2,622 | 16,492 | 1,855 | 5,203 | 9,848 | 10,582 | 13,991 | 62,455 |
| B. Placed in employment 1938-39 to Mar. 31, 1939— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male..... | 92 | 154 | 62 | 423 | 701 | 386 | 102 | 441 | 326 | 2,687 |
| Female..... | 1 | 42 | 41 | 76 | 653 | 764 | 105 | 182 | 196 | 2,060 |
| Total..... | (1)93 | 196 | 103 | (2)499 | 1,354 | 1,150 | 207 | 623 | 522 | 4,747 |
| C. Man-days worked 1938-39 to Mar. 31, 1939..... | 443 | 35,877 | 16,342 | 24,683 | 10,895 | 29,636 | 480 | 32,004 | 82,807 | 233,167 |
| D. Days class instruction 1938-39 to Mar. 31, 1939..... | 14,493 | 18,812 | 74,085 | 193,174 | 119,861 | 62,898 | 124,087 | 90,816 | 32,653 | 730,879 |
| E. Hours class instruction 1938-39 to Mar. 31, 1939..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 168,481 | ..... | 317,869 | 384,711 | 219,148 | 853,728 | 1,943,937 |
| 1938-39 PROGRAM—TO MARCH 31, 1939 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total number given training various types of projects (including those continuing from 1937-38) | | | | | | | | | | |
| F. Projects designed to train for wage-earning employment— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forestry..... | 28 | ..... | 279 | 357 | ..... | 499 | ..... | 114 | 689 | 1,966 |
| Mining..... | ..... | ..... | 40 | 131 | 41 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 137 | 1,935 |
| Urban Occupational..... | 251 | 227 | 1,091 | 790 | 958 | 2,656 | 2,082 | 1,234 | 1,760 | 11,003 |
| Farm Apprenticeship..... | ..... | 187 | ..... | ..... | 233 | ..... | ..... | 222 | ..... | 220 |
| Home Service Training..... | ..... | 96 | 117 | 94 | 177 | 169 | 197 | 153 | 183 | 1,780 |
| Total projects designed to train for wage-earning employment..... | 279 | 520 | 1,577 | 1,378 | 2,029 | 3,324 | 2,279 | 1,723 | 2,769 | 15,873 |
| OTHER PROJECTS | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agricultural and rural training courses..... | 310 | 863 | 1,135 | 15,974 | ..... | 1,141 | 7,569 | 3,735 | 949 | 31,676 |
| Physical training courses..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 827 | ..... | 5,266 | 18,175 | 24,258 |
| Total other projects..... | 310 | 863 | 1,135 | 15,974 | ..... | 1,968 | 7,569 | 8,991 | 19,124 | 55,934 |
| Grand Total all courses April 1, 1938, to Mar. 31, 1939..... | 589 | 1,383 | 2,712 | 17,352 | 2,029 | 5,292 | 9,848 | 10,714 | 21,893 | 71,812 |

(1) Includes numbers trained in 1937-38 and placed in employment during 1938-39.

NOTE.—In reference to Section "B," it is observed that not all the projects undertaken have been designed to place those trained in wage-earning employment. A large proportion of the numbers shown in Section "A," were enrolled in physical training courses and in a wide variety of rural courses. Section "F" shows separately the numbers in the various courses designed to train for wage-earning employment and those in other courses. Section "B" includes those who obtained employment during or on completion of their courses, and those subsequently placed by instructors or placement officers, but does not include those who subsequently on their own initiative found work. There is no authoritative information as to the numbers who have obtained employment in this latter way, but sample surveys indicate that the number is considerable.

It is noted that during the fiscal year 1938-39 the total number in courses designed to train for employment was 15,878, of whom 2,735 discontinued training before the completion of their courses. Of the remaining 13,143 there were placed in employment 4,747, or over 36 per cent, and 5,178 were still in training at March 31, 1939.

As projects under the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Programme are administered by the provinces, requests for information, as well as applications for training, should be sent to the provincial officials in charge. They are:—

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Prince Edward Island.. . . . | W. R. Shaw, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Charlottetown. |
| Nova Scotia.. . . . | R. H. Mackay, Deputy Minister of Labour, Halifax. |
| New Brunswick.. . . . | Dr. F. Peacock, Director of Educational Services, Fredericton. |
| Quebec.. . . . | Albert Levesque, Director of Youth Training, Dept. of Municipal Affairs, Quebec City. |
| Ontario.. . . . | J. F. Marsh, Deputy Minister of Labour, Toronto. |
| Manitoba.. . . . | A. MacNamara, Deputy Minister of Labour, Winnipeg. |
| Saskatchewan.. . . . | Dr. J. H. McKechnie, Deputy Minister of Education, Regina. |
| Alberta.. . . . | Dr. G. F. McNally, Deputy Minister of Education, Edmonton. |
| British Columbia.. . . . | E. W. Griffith, Administrator, Unemployment Relief Branch, Dept. of Labour, Victoria. F. T. Fairey, Director of Technical Education, Victoria. |

